

The  
Urban District Council of Barnes.

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THE

ANNUAL REPORT

For 1904

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

F. GRAHAM CROOKSHANK,

M.D. Lond.

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Barnes, S.W.

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THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
HIGH STREET,  
MORTLAKE, S.W.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my fourth Annual Report.

During the last year the work of the Sanitary Department, as demonstrated by the figures here put forward, has very greatly increased. It must continue to increase, for the district grows, and organisation becomes of necessity more complex.

The record, however, justifies, I trust, the measures that have been directed, and the work that has been done.

I am, Gentlemen,

Obediently yours,

F. GRAHAM CROOKSHANK.

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BARNES.

*January, 1905.*



**The Sanitary Committee**  
**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BARNES.**

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**Chairman :**  
**E. VORLEY NEW, Esq.**

**The Chairman of the Council :**  
**S. W. LAMBERT, Esq., J.P.**

**The Vice-Chairman of the Council :**  
**J. WHITCOMBE, Esq., J.P.**

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BULL, BUNKER, COLLIER, DAVENPORT, FIRMSTON,  
GREENWELL, KITLEY, LANGDON, RANDALL, SEAL,  
SLATTER, SMITH, AND SPENCER.**

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**Medical Officer of Health :**  
**F. GRAHAM CROOKSHANK, M.D. LOND.**

**Inspector of Nuisances :**  
**MR. T. GRYLLS.**

**Assistant Inspector of Nuisances :**  
**MR. C. H. ROBINSON,**  
**Cert. San. Insp. Exam. Board.**

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**Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital :**  
**F. GRAHAM CROOKSHANK, M.D. LOND.**

**Matron of the Hospital :**  
**Miss M. BAXTER CLARK.**



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## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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The Urban District of Barnes is composed of the two parishes of Barnes and Mortlake :—

AREA—exclusive of water	...	...	...	2,400	ACRES
POPULATION—Census, 1901	...	...	...	17,821	
POPULATION—(estimated) Midsummer, 1904				23,200	
INHABITED HOUSES—Census, 1901	...	...		3,403	
INHABITED HOUSES—Midsummer, 1904	..			4,435	
RATEABLE VALUE—	{ Agricultural Land			£2,241	} £198,953
	{ Other Hereditaments			£196,712	
ASSESSABLE VALUE	...	...	...	£172,676	10 0
GENERAL DISTRICT RATE	...	...	...	4	2
POOR RATE—Barnes	..	...	...	2	5
POOR RATE—Mortlake	...	...	...	2	10

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BIRTH RATE—per 1,000 living	...	...	26·6
DEATH RATE—per 1,000 living	..	...	10·2
CORRECTED DEATH RATE—per 1,000 living			11·2
INFANTILE MORTALITY—per 1,000 births	...		134·3



# SECTION I.

## Vital Statistics.

In my Report for last year reasons were given for considering the "official" method of estimating populations during inter-censal periods inapplicable to this district. It is sufficient, therefore, now merely to state that this method is based on the supposition that during any inter-censal period a population increases or decreases at the same rate that it increased or decreased during the preceding inter-censal period, by reason of a regular excess of births over deaths, or *vice versa*.

The Urban District of Barnes is, obviously, a district the population of which increases, not by excess of births over deaths only, but by immigration; new houses being erected in large numbers and rapidly becoming occupied.

The following table shows very clearly the relatively enormous increase that has taken place in the number of inhabited houses since 1901, the last census year.

YEAR.	Number of Inhabited Houses.		
	BARNES (Urban).	BARNES.	MORTLAKE.
1901 (Census) ... ..	3403	<del>1988</del> 1893.	<del>1540</del> 1570
1902 (Midsummer) ... ..	3814	2051	1763
1903 (Midsummer) ... ..	4066	2167	1859
1904 (Midsummer) ... ..	4435	2315	2120
Increase in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ years ... ..	1032	422	<del>580</del> 610
Increase in last 12 months ... ..	399	148	251

From this table two things are to be learnt:—

(a) There were at Midsummer, 1904, roughly, four inhabited houses for every three enumerated at the census of 1901.

(b) In the last  $3\frac{1}{4}$  years the absolute increase of the inhabited houses of Mortlake has been, as compared with the absolute increase of those in Barnes, as 4 is to 3. In the last twelve months it has been as 5 is to 3.

If we assume that the average number of persons per house remains, as at the census, 5·236, then the population of the whole district at Midsummer last was 23,221.

If we assume, further, that the same average number of persons per house obtains in each of the two parishes, the population of Barnes was, at Midsummer last, 12,121, and that of Mortlake 11,120.

But from Table I. it appears that the number of births registered for the whole district during 1904 was 618, or 105 more than in 1903.

And from Table II. it appears that the births registered as having occurred in Barnes were 293, or 30 more than in 1903, while those registered as having occurred in Mortlake were 325, or 75 more than in 1903.

At first sight, therefore, it appears not only as if the population is increasing more rapidly in Mortlake than in Barnes, but that that of the former parish is actually the greater; for, if we assume the birth rates to have remained constant, the population of the whole district at Midsummer, 1904, was 26,297, that of Barnes 12,468, and that of Mortlake 13,829.

In this instance, however, one's impressions cannot be justified, as there are obvious reasons for admitting the increase in the population of the whole district, and in that of Mortlake in particular, to be due, in the main, to the immigration of persons between the ages of 20 and 40 or 45. Under these circumstances, the birth-rate must have risen; more particularly in that parish which has grown the more rapidly.

If we estimate the population of the whole district as having been at last Midsummer 23,200, and the populations of Barnes and Mortlake respectively as having been at the same date 12,000 and 11,200, we shall be erring, if at all, on the side of caution, and calculating our death rates on a basis which presses a little too heavily on us.

As a matter of fact, this estimate (23,200) gives us a death rate of 10·2, and a corrected death rate of 11·2, figures which correspond very closely with the calculated rates for 1903. The birth rate calculated from this estimate stands at 26·6; somewhat less for Barnes; somewhat more for Mortlake.

It is a cause of regret that the number of infants dying during 1904 under one year of age was 86, the greatest yet recorded in any one year.

But it should be noted that, since the number of births was so great, the rate of infantile mortality per 1,000 births registered was but 134·3, or slightly less than the average for the last ten years.

Moreover, of the 86 deaths, 13 were ascribed to "to premature birth." Several others were those of infants whose bodies were found on the towing path and in the river, and therefore, no doubt justly to be imputed to other districts.



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1904 and Previous Years.  
NAME OF DISTRICT—BARNES, URBAN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1894.	15,700	367	23.3	44	119.3 <del>128.4</del> <del>124.9</del>	166	10.5	2	...	1	167	10.6	
1895.	15,950	397	24.1	51	<del>140.9</del> <del>145.9</del> <del>142.3</del>	218	13.6	7	...	6	224	14.1	
1896.	16,200	404	24.9	61	140.9 <del>145.9</del> <del>142.3</del>	191	11.7	4	...	7	198	12.2	
1897.	16,450	370	22.5	54	<del>126.5</del> <del>134.6</del> <del>133.3</del>	196	11.9	2	...	5	201	12.2	
1898.	16,700	351	21.0	64	126.5 <del>126.5</del> <del>134.6</del>	203	12.1	5	...	3	207	12.4	
1899.	17,000	458	26.9	58	<del>134.6</del> <del>133.3</del> <del>133.3</del>	225	13.2	5	...	4	229	13.4	
1900.	17,400	416	23.9	56	133.3 <del>133.3</del> <del>133.3</del>	220	12.7	1	...	3	223	12.8	
1901.	17,900	420	23.5	56	<del>143.7</del> <del>135.9</del> <del>135.9</del>	214	12.5	3	...	24	238	13.2	
1902.	19,900	501	25.1	57	135.9	257	12.9	7	...	27	286	14.2	
1903.	21,150	513	24.2	57	111.1	220	10.3	5	...	27	247	11.6	
Averages for years 1894-1903.	17,435	419.7	23.5	55.8	135.5	211	12.1	4.1	...	10.7	222	12.7	
1904	23,200	618	26.6	83	134.3	237	10.2	0	...	24	261	11.2	

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)

2,400

Total population at all ages  
Number of inhabited houses  
Average number of persons per house

17,821  
3,403  
5.236

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.  
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1904 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. BARNES (URBAN).				2. BARNES.				3. MORTLAKE.			
YEAR,	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1894 ...	15700	367	167	44	8800	202	85	19	6900	165	82	25
1895 ...	15950	397	224	51	8950	226	107	25	7000	171	117	26
1896 ...	16200	404	198	61	9100	217	104	30	7100	187	94	31
1897 ...	16450	370	201	54	9230	218	101	26	7220	152	100	28
1898 ...	16700	331	207	64	9350	193	126	42	7350	158	81	22
1899 ...	17000	458	229	58	9500	286	123	36	7500	192	106	22
1900 ...	17400	416	223	56	9750	230	107	26	7650	186	116	30
1901 ...	17900	420	238	57	10100	258	127	27	7800	162	110	30
1902 ...	19900	501	286	60	10700	259	140	32	9200	242	146	28
1903 ...	21150	513	247	59	11250	263	133	32	9900	250	114	27
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903.	17435	419·7	222	55·8	9673	235·2	115·3	29·5	7762	186·5	106·6	26·9
1904 ...	23200	618	261	86	12000	293	134	43	11200	325	127	43

The most serious fact is that at least 29 of these deaths were due to the causes usually grouped as “diarrhœa.”

It is true that the great majority of the deaths from diarrhœa occurred during the last week in July and the first fortnight of August, at which times the climatic conditions were those usually associated with an increase in infantile mortality.

Some causes of infantile diarrhœa are, however, within our control. They are:—

- (1) Hand feeding.
- (2) Ignorance, uncleanness, and neglect.
- (3) Bacteriological impurity of cow's milk.
- (4) Defective domestic sanitation.

These causes have, to a greater or less extent, obtained for years. The first of them is more constant than formerly, for it is now generally recognised that for a mother to nurse her own child is incompatible with any natural pretensions she may have to social consideration.

The second of these causes is also a patent evil. Whatever may justly be urged against the use of “infant foods” it may at least be said that they are more or less sterile—certainly those made with boiling water are. But the modification of cow's milk that it is now usual to advocate for hand feeding is, as concocted by many nurses and mothers, about the most septic abomination that can enter a baby's bowels.

The third factor is the bacteriological impurity of the cow's milk employed. In my report for 1901, I alluded to the filthy condition of many local milkshops. I am glad to say that these conditions are now greatly improved. But we still have to face the evil of the itinerant milksellers, who journey into Barnes

from other places. They escape prosecution if, on analysis, their milk be found chemically pure, for there is no legal means of redress against a milkseller who sells milk rich in fat and other constituents, and yet swarming with bacteria derived from road dust and cow's dung.

The fourth factor, the general sanitary condition of the dwelling house, is very important, and I am sanguine that the provision of a constant water supply will do something to improve this.

Yet, on the whole, it must not be forgotten that, although the rate of infantile mortality was higher in 1904 than in 1903, the fact that it was, in a year of unusually high birth-rate, during which several weeks of very hot dry weather occurred, below the average for the last ten years, is evidence of progress rather than retrogression.

The chief facts shown by Table IV. that call for comment are that during 1904 :—

- (1) No death occurred from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Croup.
- (2) Only one death occurred from Typhoid Fever.
- (3) Seven deaths only occurred from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Influenza, whereas twelve occurred in 1903, and thirty in 1902.



TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all Ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.		Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages,	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards,	Barnes.	Mortlake.	
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Enteric ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	30	26	4	—	—	—	—	13	17	—
Enteritis ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Puerperal fever...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—





## SECTION II.

### **Housing of the Working Classes, etc.**

The changes noted in my last report continue. Building operations show no sign of abating, and a large number of dwelling-houses have come into existence, with rents varying between £25 and £40 a year.

A considerable number of "double tenements" have been built, and more are proposed.

As I have several times pointed out, there are many objectionable features in this class of building which can, and should, be checked by appropriate bye-laws.

Some large blocks of flats have been built. In one series of these I found conditions to obtain which warranted the refusal of the certificates that can be applied for under the Inland Revenue Act of 1903.

The Artizans' Dwellings built and maintained by the Council are all in occupation, and are deservedly popular.

None are more popular and more satisfactory than those last built, which are admirably adapted to the needs of a small family, and consist of one living room of good size with two bedrooms.

West Road, a series of blocks designed and erected by the late Mr. Bush, was for some time in the market, and there was a question of it being acquired by the Council. It has, however, passed into other hands. These blocks have some features of novelty, and so long as each flat in them is occupied by one family only, may fulfil a useful purpose.

Late in the year a resolution was passed by the Council which had reference to the Housing of the Working Classes, and was concerned particularly with the building of new dwellings, and the acquisition of old ones. Several suggestions have been made, and they will doubtless receive due attention.

It may not be out of place to call attention here to several points sometimes lost sight of. The aim of those who framed the first Acts which had reference to the Housing of the Working Classes—Cross', Torrens', and Shaftesbury's Acts—and on which the present Acts are based, was to improve, by destructive and constructive methods, the sanitary condition of the dwellings available for the Working Classes. No aim could be more benevolent than this, but it is, however, so little regarded in this country that the problem of "housing the working classes" is now referred to almost entirely as an economic one. That there is an economic side to the question is undoubted.

But it is practically impossible for public bodies, by expending monies raised by loan to become, without burden on the rates, the owners of dwellings and tenements which let at rents lower than those let by private owners, and just as the rates become burdened in this respect, so will wages fall. In fact, attempts by public corporations thus to solve the *economic* question will, in the long run, have precisely the same effect as would a weekly dole of sixpence or a shilling to every labourer in work. The economic problem can hardly be solved otherwise than by bringing about

- (1) Higher wages;
- (2) More judicious spending of so much of the weekly wage as is left after rent is paid ;
- (3) Lessened transmigration from the country to the town.

But what municipalities *can* do, with the greatest advantage both to localities and the nation, is to supply, for the same rents as those of dwellings owned by private persons, dwellings which, by reason of construction, design, and detail, will tend to increase the national asset of physical efficiency and so diminish the enormous drain on the national resources caused by lavish expenditure incurred in the vain attempt to repair mischief done by insanitary surroundings.

Few realise the enormous sums of money which would be saved to the country if the working classes were housed in dwellings, not satisfactory to the philanthropist alone, but to the practical sanitarian as well. It is no exaggeration to say that millions are expended yearly on hospitals, infirmaries, sanatoria, and asylums, built on the most palatial scale, which would be saved to the country if the working classes lived in dwellings properly supplied with space, air, light, and water.

Koch and other authorities have lately insisted with the greatest force that the solution of certain problems in disease-prevention is not to be found in lavish expenditure on sanatoria and infirmaries, but in the judicious improvement of dwelling-houses.

The annexed table summarises the work done during the past year in connection with the dwellings of the working classes.

			BARNES.	MORTLAKE.	TOTAL.
Houses reported unfit for habitation	...	...	1	—	1
Overcrowding discovered and abated	...	...	2	9	11
Premises cleansed, etc., by owners	...	...	111	109	220
Visits made to dwelling houses	...	...	1660	1716	3376
Complaints received	...	...	11	22	33



The *nuisances* discovered and dealt with are given in a separate table on page 29.

### **Sewerage, Drainage, Cesspools, etc.**

Mr. Tomes, the Surveyor to the Council, informs me that the actual length of new sewers put in during 1904 was 7,670 yards, and that 218 house connections were made to sewers during the same time.

In 64 instances house drains were amended or reconstructed under notice from the Sanitary Department.

I have again to report that neither the provisions Section 42, nor those of Section 44, of the Public Health Act of 1875 (so far as cesspools, etc., are concerned) are carried out in this district.

As has been frequently pointed out, unless bye-laws, such as the Act contemplates, require owners to cleanse cesspools at certain intervals, or unless (in the alternative) the Sanitary Authority undertake the cleansing of cesspools, it is practically impossible to secure the proper keeping of these places.

There is no good reason that I know of why the model bye-laws of the Local Government Board referring to this matter should not be adopted in Barnes.

The rapidity with which the district is being built over is, on the other hand, a very good reason why every effort should be made to abolish soak-away cesspools.

### **Domestic Refuse: Removal, etc.**

On this point there is little fresh to be said. The construction of a dust destructor for the district is generally approved of in theory

There are, however, difficulties in the way of practical realisation.

In the meantime it is proposed by one of the Local Education Committees to erect a large public elementary school not very many yards distant from the dock at which the refuse of the whole district is collected for barging away.

**Water Supply** (*cf.* Reports for 1901, 1902, and 1903).

The question of the provision of a Constant Water Supply has, during the year, received renewed attention. In November a report dealing with the matter was presented to the Council, and it was thereupon unanimously resolved that a Constant Water Supply is desirable for this district. The Clerk and Medical Officer of Health were directed to take all necessary steps to secure the same. Since then the Water Board has been approached with gratifying results, and arrangements are now being forwarded which, I hope, will allow the whole district in a few months to enjoy this boon.

## SECTION III.

### **Factories and Workshops, etc.**

Continued and close attention has been given to the execution of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act (1901), so far as they are in the hands of the District Council.

The various places have been visited frequently by myself, as well as by the Inspectors of Nuisances, and, on the whole, have been found satisfactory.

The alterations carried out in 1902 in the underground bakehouses I have found appreciated by those who have to work in them, and a general improvement has been noticed in the condition in which they, as well as other places affected by the Act, are kept.

The annexed table, drafted by the Home Office, analyses the work of the year, and in the table given on page 26 some additional information is afforded.

The subject of the following extract from the memorandum issued by the Home Office on the duties of Local Authorities under this Act, has been already referred to in my annual reports for 1902 and 1903, and in my monthly reports.

“It is the duty of a District Council to see that *every* factory and workshop in its district is provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire.”

“A new and important power is given to District Councils by Section 15 of the Act to make bye-laws providing for means of escape from fire in the case of *any* factory or workshop.”

*Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1904 for the  
Urban District of Barnes.*

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,  
AND HOMEWORK.**

**1.—INSPECTION.**

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
<b>Factories</b> ... .. (Including Factory Laundries.)	22	1	—
<b>Workshops</b> ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries,)	165	19	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ... ..	41	1	—
<b>Homeworkers' Premises</b> ... ..	14	1	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	242	22	—

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND.**

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts .—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	19	19	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accom- modation { insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ... ..	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- houses (S. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Giving out work to be done in premises which are { unwholesome (S. 108) ... ..	—	—	—	—
{ infected (S. 110) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences .. ..	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	22	22	—	—



## 3.— OTHER MATTERS.

Class.							Number.	
Matters notified to H M. Inspectors of Factories :—								
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ... ..							—	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) ...							Notified by H.M. Inspector ... .. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors. ... ..	
Other ... ..							—	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—								
In use during 1903 ... ..							5	
Certificates granted { in 1903 .. ..							5	
{ in 1904... ..							—	
In use at the end of 1904 ... ..							5	
Homework :—								
							Number of	
Lists of Outworkers (S. 107 :—							Lists. Outworkers.	
Lists received... ..							— --	
Addresses of out- { forwarded to other Author- workers ... .. ities... .. received from other Author- ities... ..							— — 6 6	
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—								
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108) ... ..							Wearing Apparel. Other.	
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ... ..							— —	
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ... ..							— —	
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904.								
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here.	Workshop Laundries ... ..						13	
	Dressmakers ... ..						20	
	Shoemakers ... ..						18	
	Bakehouses... ..						10	
Total number of workshops on Register ... ..							104	

TABLE

Analysing the visits made by the Inspectors of Nuisances during 1904 to places under the operation of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.

	BARNES.		MORTLAKE.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Visits made.	No.	Visits made.	No.	Visits made.
<b>A.—FACTORIES.</b>						
(1) Electric Lighting Works	1	1	1		2	1
Printers ... ..	1	2			1	2
Coachbuilders ... ..	1	3			1	3
Cricket Ball Makers ...	1	4			1	4
(2) Steam Laundries—						
(a) With over 40 employees ... ..	1	3			1	3
(b) With less than 40 employees... ..	2	4	2	5	4	9
<b>B.—WORKSHOPS.</b>						
(1) Blindmakers ... ..	1	1			1	1
Tailors ... ..	4	4	4	6	8	10
Dressmakers ... ..	11	17	9	12	20	29
Shoemakers ... ..	10	15	8	14	18	29
Cycle Works ... ..	4	9	3	6	7	15
Saddlers ... ..	1	1	2	4	3	5
Confectioners ... ..	1	1			1	1
Photographers ... ..			2	2	2	2
Patent Paving ... ..	1	1			1	1
Printers ... ..			3	5	3	5
Smiths ... ..	1	1	3	3	4	4
(2) Hand Laundries—						
(a) With over 40 employees ... ..						
(b) With less than 40 employees... ..	8	21	5	11	13	32
(3) Bakehouses ... ..	4	12	6	18	10	30
<b>C.—DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS.</b>						
Dressmakers .. ..	9	14	7	9	16	23
Laundries ... ..	1	2	6	14	7	16
<b>D.—WORKPLACES.</b>						
Stable Yards ... ..	5	13	2	4	7	17
Restaurants ... ..	3	10	6	14	9	24
TOTALS ... ..	71	139	69	127	140	266

**Dairies, Milkshops, Cowsheds, etc.**

Continued and careful attention has been paid during 1904 to these places, and the operation of the regulations confirmed in 1903 has been found most satisfactory. While on the whole there is a considerable improvement to be noticed, yet some registered milksellers, however much they may appreciate the business value of an attractive shop front, fail to grasp the essential principles which should be regarded by those who sell milk, and seem unable to realise the amount of harm that may be done by carelessness and slovenliness behind the scenes.

Particular attention has been given to premises used by retailers of milk who are not professed purveyors.

As Medical Officer of Health I have been empowered to requisition, in appropriate cases, the services of a Veterinary Surgeon in order that cows suspected of tuberculous disease shall be examined and the sale of their milk prohibited if necessary.

Such a cow, kept by a local milkseller, was examined during December, and certified as suffering from tuberculous disease of the lungs.

But, as no disease of the udder could be certified, the sale of the milk could not be prohibited. I regret that the cowkeeper continues to keep the cow and sell her milk.

**Slaughterhouses.**

These have been frequently visited. All are fairly well kept.

TABLE

Shewing the number of certain places under the Council's supervision and the visits made to them by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1904.

	BARNES.		MORTLAKE.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Visits made.	No	Visits made.	No.	Visits made.
Dairies and Milkshops, etc ...	9	36	10	33	19	<del>59</del> 69
Other places where milk is sold ...	4	10	8	15	12	25
Cowsheds ...	2	8	1	4	3	12
Slaughterhouses ...	1	4	3	9	4	13
Places licensed for the storage of Petroleum ...	3	6	8	13	11	19
Totals ...	19	64	30	74	49	138

### General Nuisances : Inspection, etc.

This part of the work of the Sanitary Department has been, as in former years, most ably and efficiently conducted by Mr. Grylls, to whom I am indebted for unfailing assistance. The growth of the district has more than justified the appointment of the Assistant Inspector, who has been able, when not performing his primary duties in respect of Infectious diseases, to assist Mr. Grylls in respect of much of his routine work.

During 1904 very few serious "nuisances" occurred, and there was observed a very marked acceleration of the speed with which "request" and other notices are complied with. The general condition of the district, and of the poorer parts in particular has, in a public health sense, greatly improved, no doubt partly in consequence of the greater pressure which more complete organisation has allowed us to bring to bear on those at fault.



TABLE

Showing number and kind of general Nuisances dealt with and remedied during 1904.

	BARNES.	MORTLAKE	TOTAL.
Defective drains (a) amended... ..	15	27	42
„ „ (b) reconstructed ... ..	2	20	22
Defective soil pipe ventilators ... ..	<del>16</del> 4	3	19
Defective closet pans and traps (replaced)...	86	28	114
Dustbins (replaced) ... ..	56	69	125
Defective flushing cisterns ... ..	80	102	182
Cisterns cleansed and covered ... ..	31	25	56
Animals causing a nuisance (premises) ...	7	0	7
Foul accumulations (removed) ... ..	3	1	4
Defective roofs and eaves gutterings ...	30	25	55
Insanitary yards (paved) ... ..	20	49	69
Defective mica valves ... ..	18	48	66
Closet fittings repaired... ..	1	3	4
Burst pipes repaired ... ..	1	1	2
No proper receptacle for manure and offal...	3	6	9
	<del>357</del> 369	407	776

Statutory Notices served ... .. 46

Legal proceedings, *i.e.*, Summonses for abatement  
of Nuisances ... .. 3

This table should be studied together with that on page 50, which affords some means of estimating the increase in the work done of late years.

## SECTION IV.

### **Infectious Disease : Notification and Disinfection, etc.**

The general measures adopted on the occurrence of cases of Infectious Disease have been already detailed in past reports, and there is no need to recapitulate them now.

The fees hitherto charged for the disinfection by steam of bedding, etc., removed under direction, have been lately remitted, and the arrangements for the disinfection of rooms have been improved by the adoption of alternative methods.

The misapprehension that still exists in many quarters as to the duties of householders, and the powers of the Local Sanitary Authority, led, early in the year, to the drafting of the subjoined circular, a copy of which is now sent to every house in which notifiable disease occurs.

### THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BARNES.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
MORTLAKE, S.W.

#### *DISINFECTION.*

The attention of occupiers and owners is requested to certain provisions of the Public Health and Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Acts.

Under these Acts the owner or occupier of any house or part of a house in this district, in which infectious disease

has occurred, may be required by the Urban District Council of Barnes to cleanse and disinfect, at his or her own cost and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, any such house, or part of a house, or any articles contained therein which are likely to retain infection.

Further, the owner of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disease, may be required to destroy the same, or to deliver them to an officer of the said Urban District Council for disinfection.

As in many cases certain parts of the processes of disinfection which are necessary can only be properly carried out by skilled persons provided with suitable appliances, the Urban District Council has directed that, under certain conditions and during certain hours, certain parts of such disinfection may be performed without charge to the owner or occupier.

The following processes are necessary after the *termination, or removal to Hospital*, of a case or cases of *Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever*:—

(1) The fumigation of the room and articles contained therein in a manner approved by the Medical Officer of Health. This may be done, as explained, by an official of the District Council without charge.

(2) The disinfection (by steam) of bedding and other textile materials. This may also be performed by the officials of the District Council; the articles being removed and returned, in proper vehicles, without charge.

(3) The cleansing by soap, water, and suitable disinfectant, of all woodwork and other washable parts and articles of the infected room or rooms.

*After the removal or termination of a case or cases of Smallpox, and after the termination of a case of Scarlet Fever, it is necessary that the paper of the room or rooms be stripped off and burnt, the walls and ceilings being cleansed as the officers of the District Council may direct. The same process may be required in other cases according to particular circumstances.*

After the removal or termination of cases of *Erysipelas*, *Puerperal Fever*, and certain other diseases, the cleansing of the room or rooms by soap, water, and disinfectant is necessary. In particular cases further steps will be directed or advised.

F. GRAHAM CROOKSHANK, M.D.LOND.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Section 126.

Any person who:—

(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance, without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering ; or

(2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer ; or

(3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other



things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and a person who, while suffering from any such disorder, enters any public conveyance, without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall in addition be ordered by the court to pay such owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to disinfection of the conveyance.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.

#### **Section 7.**

Every person who shall cease to occupy any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has within six weeks previously been suffering from any infectious disease without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of a registered medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, or without first giving to the owner of such house, room, or part of a house, notice of the previous existence of such disease, and every person ceasing to occupy any house, room, or part of a house, and who on being questioned by the owner thereof, or by any person negotiating for the hire of such house, room, or part of a house as to the fact of there having within six weeks previously been therein or any person suffering from any infectious disease knowingly makes a false answer to such question shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

#### **Section 13.**

Any person who shall knowingly cast, or cause or permit to be cast, into any ash-pit, ash-tub, or other receptacle for the deposit of refuse matter any infectious rubbish

without previous disinfection, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Attention had also to be called to more than one case in which the provisions of the Infectious Disease Notification Act were not strictly complied with, and a resolution was adopted by the Council which directed the immediate reporting of all future irregularities.

The following table summarises the work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances with regard to notifiable and other infectious disorders :—

	BARNES	MORTLAKE,	TOTAL.
Number of visits made to cases of notifiable disease... ..	66	42	108
Number of visits made to cases of non-notifiable disease ... ..	118	36	154
Number of disinfections performed...	26	27	53
Lots of bedding, etc. disinfected by steam ... ..	26	27	53
Premises cleansed by owner under Infectious Diseases Prevention Act ... ..	17	12	29

In 27.6 per cent. of the houses visited on account of notifiable disease sanitary defects of more or less importance were found, and remedied.

In several instances premises on which Phthisis or other Tuberculous disease was known to have occurred were visited. Directions were given, and disinfection was performed at appropriate times.

Fuller details of the work in connection with the diseases prevalent amongst school children are given in Section V (*q.v.*)

## Outbreaks of Infectious Disease.

There were no outbreaks of Infectious Disease during 1904. Indeed, as the appended Table shows, the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid (or Enteric) Fever notified were, both absolutely and relatively to the increased population, less than in any of the preceding ten years.

The number would have been still less had not several cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid been notified, most properly, simply on grounds of suspicion, in order that proper precautions might be taken. Of course, at any time a latent case of Diphtheria, or an undetected case of Scarlet Fever, may set up an outbreak at a School or elsewhere; and against such events we have to be prepared. Still the record for 1904 is highly satisfactory. It is equally satisfactory that no fatal case of either Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, and only one of Enteric, occurred.

It will be seen by Table III. that during 1904 six cases of puerperal fever were notified. These cases fall into two groups; one consisting of a single case, mild, and of doubtful origin: the other of five cases connected directly or collaterally with each other. Of these five cases two died.

The connection between these five cases was obvious as soon as full particulars were obtained, and happily the measures taken in consequence were effective.

There is little doubt that the virulence of the poison or poisons of puerperal fever may, and frequently does, wax and wane, in exactly the same way as do the poisons of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

“A,” a puerperal woman who is cared for by “B,” may be extremely ill, with septic complications. “C,” the next person cared for by “B,” may be only slightly ill. “D,” another person caring for “C,” unaware of “A’s” illness, may not recognise the

TABLE

Shewing the number of notifications of certain diseases received during 1904 and in the ten previous years.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	CASES NOTIFIED.				No. of Cases per 1,000 of Population.
		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Totals.	
1894 ...	15,700	58	27	10	95	6 050
1895 ...	15,950	52	43	10	105	6·583
1896 ...	16,200	66	28	10	104	6·419
1897 ...	16,450	41	44	9	94	5·714
1898 ...	16,700	73	38	12	123	6·949
1899 ...	17,000	91	24	9	124	7·294
1900 ...	17,400	32	26	5	63	3·620
1901 ...	17,900	29	76	12	117	6·536
1902 ...	19,900	75	61	8	144	7·236
1903 ...	21,150	30	55	8	<del>92</del> 93	4·350
1904 ...	23,200	29	14	7	50	2·155



affection of "C" as "puerperal fever," and may carry the infection to "E," who in her turn is seriously ill.

The practical point is this. Every case of puerperal sepsis, however trifling it may appear, should be *at once* notified. In this way, and in this way only, can the personal factor common to a series of cases known to the Sanitary Authority be detected.

The operation of the Midwives' Act will make the notification of apparently trifling cases even more important than it at present is.

### **Hospital Accommodation.**

As will be seen by reference to Table III. the number of cases of Scarlet Fever removed to the Council's Isolation Hospital during 1904 was twenty-one, or 72·5 per cent. of the cases notified.

The number of cases of diphtheria removed was nine, or 64·3 per cent. of the cases notified.

As the function of an Isolation Hospital is to *prevent disease* the fact that during 1904 the Hospital had less strain on its resources than in previous years is, so far as it goes, a measure of its value. No return cases and no deaths occurred.

In several instances children sent into the Hospital as suffering from Scarlet Fever, or from Diphtheria, were found, on admission to be suffering from *both* diseases. The perfectly well established fact that two, or even three, infectious diseases may co-exist at one and the same time in one and the same patient seems not always to be realised.

Nevertheless, it is undoubted, and does not diminish the anxieties of administration.

As in previous years all cases with sore throat, whether admitted as Scarlet Fever or as Diphtheria, were examined bacteriologically, on admission and before discharge.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.		Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1 Barnes.	2 Mortlake.	1 Barnes.	2 Mortlake.
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	14	—	4	6	3	1	—	10	4	6	3
Membranous Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	6	1	—	1	—	2	2	4	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	29	—	9	15	4	1	—	9	20	6	15
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	5	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	6	—	—	—	3	3	—	5	1	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	64	1	13	22	10	10	8	31	33	12	18

TABLE

Showing the Case Mortality of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria at the Isolation Hospital, Mortlake, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904.

YEAR.	SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.			TOTALS.		
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1901	18	—	—	56	1	1·71	74	1	1·35
1902	56	1	1·71	46	6	13·00	102	7	6·86
1903	21	1	4·76	45	3	6·57	66	4	6·06
1904	21	—	—	9	—	—	30	—	—
Totals	116	2	1·70	156	10	6·30	272	12	4·4

Some changes were made in the administration of the Hospital during the year. In May last the Steward and Stewardess vacated their posts, and in June Miss M. Baxter Clark, Assistant Matron at the Plaistow Fever Hospital, was appointed Matron, to act as the responsible head of both the Nursing and Domestic Staffs in the absence of the Medical Superintendent.

A Porter and Portress were also appointed at the same time.

The change has, of course, been very much for the better; and greater efficiency has been obtained with less expenditure of money.

As already stated in my annual reports, it has been resolved by the Council :—

- (1) to procure additional land for Hospital purposes.
- (2) to make such alterations or additions to the existing buildings as will afford—
  - (a) suitable accommodation for a Matron, Porter and Portress.
  - (b) proper sleeping accommodation for Nurses.
- (3) to erect a block for the reception of cases of Typhoid Fever.

The first part of this resolution has been carried into effect by the acquisition of a piece of land in immediate contiguity to the Hospital.

The old footpath has now been diverted into the secondary means of access to Buxton Road ; South Worple Way has been widened ; and so much of the Hospital grounds as adjoins South Worple Way and Buxton Road has been enclosed by a wall.

The laying out of the new land, and the draining of the entire area is in progress. A small incinerator (the need for which has been long felt) is now fitted up, and is of the greatest use.

Cables for the supply of electric light have been laid down, and under the careful superintendence of Mr. Davidson, Electrical Engineer to the Council, a very complete and efficient scheme of lighting has been devised and carried out in the Wards and some other parts of the Hospital.

Close to the new entrance gates a small discharge block has been built. A small lodge has also been erected which will, when furnished, provide (a) a waiting and changing room for



visitors, (b) accommodation for the Porter and Portress, (c) a spare bedroom for use in times of pressure. The Iron (Humphrey's) building, purchased by the Council for another purpose in 1901, has been erected in the grounds and, as it is admirably fitted for hospital purposes, has been of great use.

It will be seen that the works completed, or still in progress, do not increase in any degree the accommodation for patients. The criticism, therefore, that the expenditure incurred is not necessary since we have had lately less infectious disease than formerly, is totally irrelevant. For the changes that have been made and are being made simply ensure :—

- (1) Space for *future* extensions.
- (2) Efficiency hitherto unattainable for lack of necessities.
- (3) Accommodation for the Porter and Portress.

The staff have worked well during the past few months, and under circumstances of inconvenience have made the best of the very inadequate accommodation it has been possible to provide. But it is earnestly hoped that there will be no delay, when the present works are completed, in commencing the remaining part of the scheme resolved on by the Council which will give to the Matron and Nurses the reasonable and proper accommodation necessary for them, and will provide the district with the much needed means of isolating cases of Enteric Fever.

Mr. Tomes, the Surveyor to the Council, has given the most unremitting attention to the works that have been already carried out, and has spared no effort to insure their being of permanent utility to the district. I should not wish to omit my own thanks to him for his courteous and patient attention to the many requests I have had to make of him.

### **Small Pox Hospital.**

In my report for last year it was stated that some correspondence was being conducted with the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In the end the Board undertook, on terms, to receive into one of their Hospitals such cases of small pox as might occur in this district, but declined to enter into any legal agreement on the subject, or to forego the right of terminating the arrangement at any time that might appear to them proper.

It was felt that, satisfactory as this understanding might be for the time, it lacked the element of permanent security. So that, when early in 1904 an enquiry was held by the Surrey County Council, at Kingston, into the necessity reported by the County Medical Officer of Health for establishing within the County one or more Small Pox Hospitals, the Urban District Council of Barnes, through its representatives, appealed to be admitted into any Small Pox Hospital district that might be formed. In the result the Surrey County Council, by an Order dated July 26th, 1904, formed the Surrey Small Pox Hospital District, consisting of the Boroughs of Kingston and Reigate, 17 Urban Districts (of which Barnes is one), and 7 Rural Districts.

The order provides for the formation of a representative Hospital Committee which will have powers to set about securing land suitable for the erection of one or more Small Pox Hospitals.

But, later in the year, certain of the Local Authorities concerned lodged, as is allowed by the Act, appeals against the Order, and in consequence the operation of the Order is suspended until the decision of the Local Government Board on these appeals is made known.

Before announcing their decision the Local Government Board will cause a local enquiry to be held by one of their Inspectors.

(NOTE: This enquiry has been held and the result is now being awaited. Feb., 1905.)

## SECTION V.

### **School Hygiene.**

In last year's report particulars were given of the arrangements, made with the local bodies managing Public Elementary Schools, devised in the hope of checking the spread, at these schools, of various infectious but non-notifiable disorders.

During 1904 these arrangements worked admirably and without hitch, and perhaps the best evidence of their success is that not once during the year was it necessary to resort to the clumsy and disturbing method of school closure.

For six months, from February to July, by the arrangement of the Surrey Education Committee, and with the goodwill of the County Medical Officer of Health, I was enabled to examine, on the request of the School Attendance Officer, those Scholars suspected of disease who were not already under medical observation. These examinations proved of great assistance, and led to a great decrease in the number of children absented on insufficient grounds.

It is understood that the question of making such, or similar arrangements permanent will be considered in the near future by the Education Committee of the Surrey County Council. That such arrangements are desirable, nay, necessary, can hardly be doubted. The particular reasons justifying them were set out in my report for last year.

It is, however, absolutely needful that, following the precedent of the London County Council and almost every well-organised Education Authority, the medical examination of scholars should be, if not in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health or his accredited deputy or deputies, in the hands of medical men who are directed to act in co-operation with him. The appointment, by Education Authorities, of Medical Officers who would be independent of Local Sanitary Authorities would



be a retrograde step of some importance, leading, as it necessarily would, to the abandonment of much of the action now so generally taken by Sanitary Authorities. It is the officers of the Local Sanitary Authority *alone* who are in the possession of all the facts which lead to the due appreciation of the incidence of disease in a district, and the importance which may attach to the exclusion of even one scholar who is a link in a chain of infection. The subject is of more than local importance, and deserves careful consideration.

As has been already stated, during 1904 school closure was not once necessary, and there was less infectious disease amongst school children than at any previous period. The school attendances, in spite of the large number of scholars excluded by order, were higher than they have ever been in this district—frequently 90-95 per cent.

The annexed statement sets out in figures the work that was done in this district last year by the officials of the Sanitary Authority in connection with Public Elementary Schools.

### TABLE

Showing work done under scheme of 1903.

Number of Scholars concerning whom information					
was received from Head Teachers ... ..					298
Number of visits made by Sanitary Inspectors ...					146
Number of cases of <i>non-notifiable</i> disease investigated					
or ascertained :—					
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	61
Measles	...	...	...	...	89
Mumps	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	22
Croup	...	...	...	...	1
—					178
Number of exclusion orders issued by Medical Officer					
of Health ... ..					365
Percentage of scholars' homes visited in which					
sanitary defects were found... ..					9·6

## SECTION VI.

### **Baths and Washhouses.**

No further steps were taken during 1904 in this matter.

### **Mortuary and Coroner's Court.**

The changes incidental to the alterations at the Hospital, and the consequent widening of South Worple Way, have altered the immediate surroundings of the Coroner's Court and Mortuary considerably for the better. The Coroner's Court has been re-arranged and made more convenient. In both the Court and Mortuary an efficient installation of electric light has been provided.

The general design of these institutions is excellent, but the equipment of the Mortuary leaves something to be desired.

### **Vaccination.**

Mr. Percy Umney, Clerk to the Richmond Board of Guardians, has, as usual, kindly furnished me with a table (page 46) which affords particulars of the work done. It is the efficiency with which Vaccination is carried out in some districts such as Richmond, under the auspices of the Poor Law Authority, that leads to delay in the removal of an undoubted anomaly—the fact that one of the most important of Sanitary matters is not under the control of Sanitary Authorities.

VACCINATION RETURN.

Return for the Period January 1st to December 31st, 1903.

Registration Sub-District Comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	No. of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as regis- tered.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1905, in Cols. 1, 2, 4, & 5, of the Vaccination Register (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st Jan., 1905, remain unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report book) of					Number of Certificates of Conscientious Objection <i>actu- ally received by</i> <i>the</i> Vaccina- tion Officer irrespective of the dates of Births of the Children to which they relate during the calendar year 1904.	Total number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination at all ages re- ceived during the calendar year 1904.
		COL. 1.	COLUMN 2.	COL. IV.	COL. V.	Re- moval to Dis- tricts the Vac- cination Officer of which has been duly ap- prised.	Post- pone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate.	Re- moval to places un- known or which cannot be reached and cases not hav- ing been found.	Re- moval in the Vac- cination Re- gister (Cols. 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7, of this re- turn) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (Cols. 8, 9, & 10 of this Return).				
										Insus- ceptible of Vaccin- ation.	Had Small Pox.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
MORTLAKE ...	636	562	—	—	5	55	1	3	10	none	—	658	

Return for the Period January-June, 1904. (Supplementary).

MORTLAKE ...	359	324	—	—	3	20	6	3	2	none	6	—
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The Mortlake Registration Sub-district includes the Parishes of Barnes and Mortlake.



### **Foods and Drugs, etc.**

Twice during 1904 the Urban District Council of Barnes summoned local tradesmen for exposing food, unfit for human consumption, for sale. In both instances convictions were obtained.

**TABLE**  
Shewing Proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts.  
(County Inspector : Mr. HOUGHTON).

Articles Purchased.	Number of Samples.	Genuine	Slightly Adulterated or Deteriorated	Cases in which proceedings were taken.	Convictions obtained.	Fines
Milk ... ..	26	21	4	1	1	£1 0 0
Butter ... ..	6	6	—	—	—	—
Spirits... ..	6	6	—	—	—	—
Beer ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—
Vinegar ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sugar ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cheese ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	43	38	4	1	1	£1 0 0

**The Midwives Act, 1902.**

Briefly, the steps which have been taken by the Surrey County Council (the local Supervising Authority) for the administration of this Act are :—

(1) The carrying out of the work has been delegated to the General Purposes Committee of the County Council.

(2) Local Medical Officers of Health have been requested, with the consent of the Councils by which they are appointed, to assist, under the direction of the County Medical Officer, in performing certain duties involving the presentation of annual reports.

(3) These duties have been defined and scheduled, and their performance as far as possible initiated.

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## SECTION VII.

### **General Work of the Sanitary Department.**

The actual amount of work done during 1904 can be compared with that of previous years by means of the accompanying table, which has been compiled by Mr. Grylls. It will be seen that our relative freedom from infectious disease has allowed greater attention to be given to domestic sanitation. It will be seen also that particular attention has been paid to several matters such as cleansing of houses, the paving of yards, and the reconstruction of drains.

It is hoped, during 1905, to attempt, at least partially, a house-to-house inspection of the whole district,

TABLE.

Shewing General Work of Sanitary Department in 1904, and  
Preceding Years.

	1901	1902	1903	1904
Inspection of houses and premises made ...	2391	2750	3642	4142
Notices served for abatement of defects ...	397	458	615	764
Houses and Premises cleansed and repaired...	22	28	129	220
Houses disinfected ... ..	85	126	90	53
Defective drains (amended) ... ..	30	35	47	42
Defective drains (reconstructed) ... ..	7	4	8	22
Defective soil pipe ventilators ... ..	15	28	6	15
Defective closet pans and traps (replaced) ...	21	20	50	114
Dustbins (replaced) ... ..	85	56	141	125
Defective flushing cisterns ... ..	116	139	180	182
Cisterns cleansed and covered ... ..	32	53	71	56
Premises on which animals causing nuisance...	3	2	5	7
Foul accumulations (removed) ... ..	8	1	6	4
Defective roofs and eaves gutterings ... ..	11	6	50	55
Insanitary Yards paved ... ..	35	18	9	69
Defective Mica Valves ... ..	„	10	18	66
Burst pipes repaired ... ..	„	9	8	2
No proper receptacle for manure or offal ..	„	„	3	9
Overcrowding (abated) ... ..	7	6	6	11
Houses found unfit for habitation ... ..	5	15	2	1
Bakehouses inspected ... ..	11	11	13	11
Cowsheds and Dairies inspected ... ..	14	17	20	23
Licensed slaughter-houses inspected ... ..	5	5	4	4
Workshops inspected ... ..	„	„	128	140
Number of visits to notifiable diseases ...	„	„	116	108
Number of visits to non-notifiable diseases ...	„	„	42*	154
Premises licensed for storage of Petroleum ...	3	6	9	11
Complaints received ... ..	..	..	..	33
Summonses for abatement of Nuisances ..	1	...	1	3

\*From September.





